

THE POST.

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AT LEBANON, KY.,
BY W. W. JACK.

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Post's Corner.



For the Post.

STANZAS.

INSCRIBED TO MISS ADDIE L.

Do I love thee? Yes, I love thee
As the rosebud loves the dew,
As the sun-beam loves the lily—
Thou, the beautiful, the true,
Doubt, ah! doubt not that I worship
At thy hallowed shrine of love,
But let the past and present
My every passion prove.

Yes I love thee, yes I love thee
As an angel loves the light,
When moon melts into noon-day,
And noonday into night,
When moonbeams softly linger
On the lakelet's rippling breast,
When stars are brightly shining
In their home of pensive rest.

But ah, there seems to hover
Around this form of mine,
A fate—oh may it never
Around thee pure brow twine.
But may sweet birds and flowers
Ever have a voice for thee,
And may thy future pathway
Strewed with roses, ever be.

"But, whatever fate bide me"
In the dreary path of life,
Whatever storms shall gather
And around me wage dark strife,
Whatever dark allurement
Shall in my future be,
I will ever spend the moments
In sweet, wild dreams of thee.

GREENSBURG, Ky., Feb., 1856. H. A. J.

An Original Story.

For the Post.

OAKLAND.

A Story of Every Day Life.

"Je prends tout d'un coup les hommes comme ils sont."

CHAPTER IV.

"And every lovely organ of her life
Shall come apparent in more precious habit,
More moving, delicate, and full of life,
Into the eye and prospect of his soul."

In the parlor at Oakland, a bright, sunny morning in Autumn's delightful season, sat Miss Allen and her cousin, engaged each of them in that nondescript employment which young ladies are pleased to call work—and which, so far as the writer of these pages has been able to inform himself, consists in doing nothing with a great display of industry. As the fair damsels pursued their stitching and cutting and what not, now and then interrupting the busy plying of scissors or needles to make some remark suggested most frequently by the said stitching and cutting, without all nature seemed to be rejoicing in the delightful air and glorious sunshine. The little lawn in front of Oakland house, fairly sparkled with the reflection of the sun's rays from the tiny dew-drops which had not yet been dissipated from the luxuriant sward. The roses, too, added their perfume to the gentle breeze that, playing among the venerable trees that surrounded the house, ever and anon stole thro' the open casements, and disturbed with its soft touch some of the numerous little knickknacks which female hands had strewed about the room, for no better purpose, perhaps, than to be tossed and buffeted by the wandering zephyrs. In the distance could be seen Mr. Allen's herds of cattle, quietly roaming over the green meadows, and his horses now tranquilly munching the sweet grass, now madly careering over the plain in all the ardor of play. The merry songs of the negroes were heard every now and then as the wagons, heavily laden with the produce of rich fields, passed the house on their way to the already teeming barns of the farmer. The hum of the bees, now collecting the last of their winter stores, and the carolling of the birds, as they lightly flew from tree to tree, attracted the attention, and with the others, called the soul to acknowledge and worship its Creator, as the mezz'ain calls the pious Mussalman to prayer from the high minaret.

"Oh, what a lovely morning it is, Sue," exclaimed her cousin, as she lay aside her work-box, she walked to the window, and looked out upon its beauties; her eye glancing down the road which led to Kenton, "I do believe," she continued, "here comes Mr. Wood, and another gentleman with him. I wonder if it can be the friend he spoke of to us?"

The exclamation brought Miss Allen to the lookout also, and the rapid approach of the gentleman, as their horses bore them on at a quick gallop, speedily dissipating the doubts of the cousins as to the identity of one of the equestrians at least, a hurried retreat was made from the parlor to make their changes of toilet which ladies seem to regard as essential to the proper display of respect to morning visitors.

"Behold in me, fair ladies," exclaimed Wood, with a theatrical air, as the cousins re-entered the room, "the faithful guardian of my promise, and permit me to present to you my friend, Mr. Gordon."

THE



POST.

VOL. 4,

LEBANON, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, 1856.

NO. 12.

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Bishop Spalding in New Orleans.

The lectures of Bishop Spalding, of this city, seems to attract considerable attention in New Orleans. As some of our readers may feel interested in knowing how they have been received, we copy the following from the New Orleans Courier of the 1st inst.:—*Low Cou.*

BISHOP SPALDING'S LECTURE.—The address—the first of the course—by Bishop Spalding, of Louisville, before a large audience, consisting of the members of the Catholic Institute, and other citizens, at Odd Fellow's Hall, last evening, was what the learning and reputation of the distinguished orator and eminent divine led us to anticipate. His manner is unostentatious and natural, his voice clear and distinct, his choice of language discreet and his style perspicuous and logical. Although he disclaimed any design to treat his auditors with the figures of rhetoric, he nevertheless made use of similes, figures and comparisons full of the pathetic, the grand and the poetical.

His theme was "The Elements and History of Civilization," and in the course of his lecture his illustrated Pagan Civilization and sketched the earlier history of that divine civilization which superseded. His pictures of the condition of man in the Pagan era, of the transition from Paganism to Christianity, of the influence of the early Catholic Church in diffusing knowledge, promoting peace, establishing law and thwarting tyranny, of the sufferings of the Christian martyrs, and of the labors of the early Christian Missionaries, were replete with interest to historians and scholars no less than to all others. The eminent lecturer was interrupted by frequent applause and in no instance was it more emphatic than when he so eloquently portrayed the manner in which early Catholicism redeemed Woman from the servile degradation which was her universal lot under the influence of Paganism, to liberty, respect and equality, as well as gave her an equal hope with man for an immortality, which the heathens had denied her, as all heathens now do.

At the conclusion of the discourse, he announced that the subject of his next lecture would be "The Thousand Year's struggle between the Crescent and the Cross." To all who take any interest in the great problem of civilization, which it is the most intensely and vitally important work of the human race to solve, without distinction of creed or persuasion, this lecture will doubtless prove deeply interesting.

"I will give ten dollars to know how much corn I have in my crib," said a farmer the other day in our hearing.

There is nothing required to be ascertained that is more simple. A barrel of corn in the shuck is a bushel. Such barrel measures about four cubic feet—therefore, all that is necessary to be done is to level the corn in the crib, and multiply the length by the breadth and the product by 4, and the quotient will be the number of bushels of shelled corn in the crib.

We have been shown a letter received by Pleasant Hines, Esq., of this place, from a negro he formerly owned, who has, after repeated efforts, made his way to Canada. He writes in that desponding tone which is the inevitable result of disappointed expectations.

He met, instead of encouragement and employment, with distrust and neglect, and in reference to his old home, aptly says: "We never know the worth of anything in life except by the loss of it." He winds up by asking his former master to send him some money to prevent him from suffering. A sad commentary in his case, upon the misplaced kindness of our abolition neighbors, who aid our slaves in escaping to freedom and starvation.

Bowling Green Standard.

Among the multitude of prisoners before the police court was a "gemmen ob color," the honor of whose arrest none of the officers could or would claim.

"Who arrested you?" asked the prosecuting attorney.

"I doesn't know," was the reply.

"What was you doing when arrested?"

"I doesn't know."

"Wasn't you drunk?"

"I doesn't know."

"Well, what do you know?" asked the city attorney, somewhat impatiently.

"Me! said the colored gentleman, with an air of importance, me? why, I knows nuffin."

Under these circumstances, the court dismissed the prisoner.

We hope that the discharge of a Know Nothing without punishment will not startle the political world.

Sam—What you been so long?

Julius—Been round tassin' whisky.

Sam—You like any particklar brand?

Julius—Yes, I generally drink de Union brand.

Sam—Dat kind'll suit Massa Danks.

Julius—Why?

Sam—Kase he is in favor ob lettin' de Union slide, he is.

MANUFACTURE OF BROOMS.—There are eight manufacturers of brooms in the town of Poland, Ohio, which turn out about three hundred dozen per week, or 15,000 dozen through the year.

Miss Allen did the honors to the stranger with a degree of grace and ease which rather astonished Wood, who had hitherto seen but little in her to lead him to believe she could ever shake off the envious air which seemed generally to sit so well upon her face. On this occasion, however, there appeared an alacrity in her movements, a sparkle in her eye, and a general exhibition of a desire to be agreeable—nay, fascinating, which was so extraordinary to Wood, that his wonder at it was even evinced in his widely opened eyes.

"By Jove," he thought, "Gordon's Vandyke beard, or some of his fancy paraphernalia has captivated her."

And seizing upon a rocking chair, he drew it along-side the ottoman upon which she had taken a seat, and in a few minutes was deep in an eloquent dissertation upon the weather, that inexhaustible theme.

And here, dear reader, will you permit the author of this veritable story, as was the custom of the learned and erudite Cirrantes, to appear in person before you, and say a word or two apropos of the discussion of the weather and upon small-talk generally. Is that trifling, insipid, trashy collection of words, that repetition of common-places, which goes by the name of small-talk, absolutely necessary? Are people compelled to try how silly they can be in social conversation? Is it an additional charm to colloquial intercourse that the most rapid expressions should be used? Can I not, my dear young lady, amuse you by talking rationally—by trying to improve both of us—by telling you something you don't know, and hearing from you something that I never dreamed of? Which is most important to you to learn—whether Sally Jones wore a red or green dress last Sunday at Church, or that you can find rich treasures of thought and sentiment in a book you have never seen? Shall I set by you and tell you the petty gossip and scandal of the day, what Dick Thompson says of Miss Fanny Taylor, where the next wedding will be, and so on? Can I only thus amuse and entertain you?

I remember once of having heard a Russian gentleman say, "Sir, I talk to these young ladies as eloquently as I can, and of almost everything—I speak English pretty well, I believe—I almost make *des beaux yeux* to them, and sometimes I notice they become a peu distraite; then, retaining the same tone and manner, I count one, two, three, &c.; and the fair lady still bows and smiles, and says yes and no, just as if she perfectly understood all that was going on." This anecdote gives me some hope. For if there be exceptions to the general rule that common-places and gossip afford most entertainment, we may trust that in time there will be found some champion to espouse the true "rights of women," who will be bold enough to deny that women are soulless, senseless; who will prove it by declaring and showing that small talk is not the "sovereign good" in our social intercourse with them—who will advocate the discussion of the probability of the moon's being made of green cheese, rather than the chance of Bob's marrying Joan—who will, in short, plead for the exercise in women of that greatest of machines—the mind.

"Oh, Mr. Wood," Miss Allen exclaims, as we return to her from this digression, "have you seen Mr. Benson yet? He is such a comical fellow, I think you would be vastly amused by him."

"Is he, indeed? Comicality is a charming trait in a young gentleman. I am sorry to say, however, he has not yet developed such a possession to me. He did, tho', tell me several amusing anecdotes of some of his friends in Kenton."

"Oh, now Mr. Wood, do tell me what he said to you—nothing very scandalous, I hope."

"Why, no—not very, yet, perhaps, a little—um! let me see; I think I can hardly tell you," continuing hurriedly, as if he had suddenly seized upon a new train of thought, "Mr. Benson is a very particular friend of yours, is he not?"

"Well, I scarcely know. I like him very well myself, he is so amusing; but I have fancied sometimes I was not very high in his favor. Why do you ask?"

"Oh, for no reason worth mentioning—none at all, really"—Wood 'twas now getting in a peu d'air—"none at all."

In truth, his attention had been diverted from Miss Allen to the cousin, who had just said to his friend, thus interrupting Wood's attempt to discover the truth of some suspicion which had entered his head: "The material world I know but little of; my life has rather been spent among spirits which I have called around me, or at least I have peopled the earth, which I have one day expected to see with creatures of my own fancy, regardless of how far I may wander from the truth. This castle-building, tho' it may be deleterious in its influence upon us, has, at all events, brought to me what I regard as the great thing of life—contentment. With my books and my music, I have hitherto had a pleasant, nay, I may say a happy life."

"And may such good fortune ever attend you," cried Gordon, with a degree of fervor which was almost ludicrous, so nearly do pathos and bathos approach each other.

An awkward pause followed his exclamation, and produced a feeling of embarrassment in him, as the too great ardor of

his speech struck him, from which he extricated himself by begging Miss Leslie to sing. Wood added his own solicitations to those of his friend; and with her usual good nature she sat down at the piano, and after strumming lightly a prelude, turned to Gordon and asked:

"What shall I sing?"

"I had much rather have your taste make the selection."

"No, choose for yourself."

"Then I beg you will sing that delicious melody of Moore's, 'The Last Rose of Summer.' It is one of my greatest favorites, and I doubt not, of yours too."

"You are right—almost all of Moore's lyrics are beautiful, I think—and I will do my best to show you my appreciation of this one."

Her fingers moved softly over the keys as she played the symphony, and then there gushed from her lips a flood of melody so exquisite that Gordon stood

"As loth by e'en a breath, to stay
The pilgrimage of that sweet lay;"

and even the less spiritual Wood and the apparently immovable Miss Allen seemed entranced. As the last cadences died away

"Like an echo
Heard sweet and faint beneath the sea,"

the listeners stood mute and seemingly spell-bound—thus paying to the fair songstress that high compliment which is expressed by "eloquent silence." From the pathetic air of Moore's, she turned to some light operatic selections, and with great delight her listeners discovered that she could charm their ears with the gay as well as the moving strains of music. Her enchanting performance continued for sometime, till, to the chagrin of Gordon, it was interrupted by a servant announcing two lady visitors to Miss Allen. The gentlemen seized upon the opportunity thus offered to make their bows; for Gordon felt indisposed to fall into general conversation after having his soul so elevated by Miss Leslie's "concert of sweet sounds," and Wood had no desire to resume his tete-a-tete with her cousin. As the gentlemen were retiring, Mr. Allen came in and pressed them to remain longer, and to dinner, but they urged letter writing and what not as their excuses, and remounting their steeds, were soon moving in a brisk canter toward Kenton.

"Well, Gordon," asked his friend, after they had ridden some distance without interchanging a word—the former being buried in deep thought and Wood respecting his apparent wish to indulge the meditative mood, "what do you think of the fair damsels of Oakland, and of Miss Leslie especially?"

"Oh," replied Gordon, scarcely aroused by his friend's question, "Oh, I think she is a very nice young woman."

"What!" cried Wood, in a tone indicating great astonishment.

"I think she is a very nice young woman."

"Hear it, ye Gods! A nice young woman! Why, blame it, man, you must be dreaming."

"Did you envy me my place by her today, Charley—did you want to propose very badly, eh?" a shy smile lurking about his lips as he spoke.

"Why, what a Goth you are, to speak of such a divine creature as a nice young woman—nice—a pretty adjective to couple with such angelic qualities as she possesses. Indeed I gave you credit for better taste."

"Which I have, Charley, if you want me to be very serious. She is a remarkably pleasant—affable, courteous, naive, simply, and talks delightfully—there, will that suit you? I cannot go into raptures as you do, for my love is of slow growth—requires careful and assiduous cultivation, and besides must be founded upon something more solid than the attractions of a young lady the first time I call upon her. If I could get up an excitement as you call it, at such very short notice as is your 'custom of an afternoon,' doubtless I should rhapsodize for a fortnight upon Miss Leslie's graces of person and mind. But my dull heart requires a great many of those burning glances and fiery words and all the artillery of love, long applied, too, to melt and feel itself grow tender. However, I like the lady of Oakland very much, and—ah, I think I shall cultivate her."

"Not you, sir. I bar that. If you had praised her as you should have done, I have never been more amiable, never so much disposed to talk and listen. Do you think my description of her a good one?"

"Yes, of her person—spiritually I know nothing, of course. A little too high colored, perhaps; due, no doubt, to your devotion to her cousin. I will reserve my opinion, however, till I know more of her. Her appearance is decidedly good—but features, in fact, have deuced little to do with a woman's beauty, after all. What difference does it make whether the picture from a magic lantern is thrown upon

a silk or a cotton screen—its beauty is neither heightened by the one nor lessened by the other. Thus of the face; a pure and noble soul can trace itself upon a countenance utterly devoid of regularity, as well as upon one which would compare with the Medicean Venus. To all men of sensibility, the face of woman is but the altar—the soul is the god, which claims their homage. The advantage of being handsome to a woman is, that she attracts attention at first glance; for we naturally turn to the beautiful. But if beneath the fair exterior we find a depraved spirit, we turn off with a great deal more alacrity than at first we approached with."

"Oh blame your preaching, Harry.—Give me a pretty woman, my boy, and if she has the freshness and and unsophistication of these girls, I'll not ask the gods for more."

Kenton was now in sight, and the "last bell" of the Union admonished the friends that upon their speed depended their chances for getting a hot dinner.

Late in the afternoon Mr. Benson again called upon Wood, and desired him to hold himself disengaged for the following evening, as a social gathering was to take place at the house of an uncle of his, who in compliment to the strangers, desired them to attend.

"You will thus," said Mr. Benson, "have an opportunity of seeing our congregated beauty, and of forming some notion of one of our conversationalists—unlike those of old, it is true; for we discuss neither literature, science, nor art—but of small-talk you will have an abundance, and I can promise you a rich musical treat."

The friends readily accepted the invitation; for they were curious to see whether Miss Allen and her cousin were fair specimens of the genius mulier in this, to them new, region, and because they looked for a really novel scene on this occasion.

Mr. Benson continued to amuse the strangers with anecdotes and satirical remarks suggested by the catalogue of ladies' names which he ran over as belonging to those who would appear at the party—thus displaying a tinge of the same spirit which Wood possessed; less respectful, perhaps, to the sex generally.

The evening passed off in lively conversation, interspersed with quaint sayings by Gordon, and witty sallies from Wood. The usual accessories to the agreeable passage of the hour "afore the trial" finally made their appearance, at which time Clark joined the party, and wassailing now commencing, leave we the quartette to their carouse.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Communicated.

For the Post.

My Early Home.

How sadly, yet sweetly does this short sentence fall upon the ears of those who have long wandered from the hallowed and sunny place of memory? What myriad recollections come crowding upon the mind—what bright visions of past scenes—of past years—of past joys, rise to the enraptured view? For a moment they forget the present and uncertain future, and wander back through the dark vista of by-gone years, and live over again the bright, happy and joyous days—

"When all things pleased, for life itself was now."

And the heart promised what the fancy drew. The memory of that innocent period of human existence will never cease to reanimate the tired spirit. Even in after years, when the care-worn body is curved and decrepit by age, it will remain unforgotten. They whose souls have long been steeped in misery and wickedness, are visited by the sweet memories of the former joys and transient griefs of their childhood. Through all the storms of life it will cling to remembrance, enlivening the cheerless gloom of the future.

Happy and thankful should be the heart to whom such visions are familiar, after tasting of the stern realities of life. Who would wish to blot from memory their earliest recollections, when all in their infant years were good, pure, and unsullied as the simple thoughts that reigned in their youthful bosoms? Who would cease to recall the glad time—

"When love was bliss and beauty formed our heaven."

Who would not remember when sin, sorrow, and the instability of earthly attachments were things unconceived by them? There are but few who can truthfully exclaim

"Thank God, I never can be a child again."

Such a sentiment seems harsh and unnatural. We envy not the feeling. We love, at times to unlock the "casket of memory," and fondly look upon its choicest treasures. In fancy we bathe in former bliss. We would renew our youth, and be a child again. Yes, we would revive the

"Beloved age of innocence and smiles,
When each wing'd hour some new delight beguiled;
When the gray heart to life's sweet day spring true,
Still finds some insect pleasure to pursue."

We deem it not unmanly to view in retrospect those halcyon days.—Ye who have been nurtured in rural life, and have left its quiet to engage in "feverish strife"

with the jostling, eager, self devoted throng of the noisy city, will certainly be the companion of our rambles to the scenes of our nativity.

We will leave the hum of the busy life, the fast-going shuttles and whirling spindles far behind. As we approach the old homestead, how many familiar and endearing scenes meet our ardent gaze. Let us for a moment examine yon dilapidated building at the right, the one with the crazy tower reared upon it, and curious characters rudely carved upon its walls. Look—can you decipher yonder name cut in uncouth letters? It seems but yesterday when we were first taught to lisp the A. B. C.—Here we quaffed the first draught from the life-giving, wide-spreading stream of knowledge.—Loved school house that witnessed our juvenile sports, farewell; while we hasten to still dearer scenes. As we near the loved spot, how it makes the soul thrill with delightful rapture. Almost every rock, stump, hill, and flowery dale is a link in the chain of association that connects them to some image we had long since forgotten.

"Up springs at every step to claim a tear,
Some little friendship form'd and cherished here."

Beneath the spreading branches of yon sturdy oak, upon the hill we have passed many happy hours in antic sports. There by the grove is the pond where in winter we first essayed to skim its frozen surface upon skates; and vividly do we remember the extra bumps that were raised upon our luckless head for our unskillfulness; just beyond, on the bank of that silvery stream, we used to sit in summer time, watching the tiny wavelets, and rippling their surface with pebbles, or laying our limbs in the clear sparkling waters. Do you see that neat, white cottage, by the woods upon the plain, with trees and rose bushes flourishing around it? There was our home. There is the same grassy bank, the same flower garden in its front that once was our task to free from choking weeds. That truly was the first garden of our innocence. Let us enter the door, and once more sit beneath the roof that oft' has rung with loud peals of our childish laughter. Here

"We chanced the slipper by the sound,
And tumbled the blindfold hero round and round."

Here, with youthful ardor, we engaged in the simple joys of childhood, with a brow unvisited by corroding care, and unmingled of all but the happy present.

We will now wander in the shady alley of those venerable woods. This was our boyhood's favorite haunt. Here, alone, beneath the thick foliage, reclining upon a mossy seat, we dreamed the rosy-winged hours away. On a branch of that stately chestnut our swing was fastened, in which we soared, half pleased, and half afraid. There, through that flourishing orchard, our young form hastened at early dawn, to gather the red-ripe fruit.—Turn where we will, we recognize scenes endeared to memory, and replete with a thousand pleasing associations of our juvenile days.

But we see not the familiar faces of those who were the objects of our youthful friendships, and the joyous companions of those blissful hours.

Those who have not tired in the race of life, and sought for peace where the "weary are at rest" are like ourselves wanderers from their birthplace, struggling for existence among strangers in other lands; but still striving to realize the delusive dream of happiness, which their infancy promised. May hope never forsake them, and in all the trying vicissitudes of life, may they be blessed with pleasant memories, ever cherishing the fond recollections of their early homes.

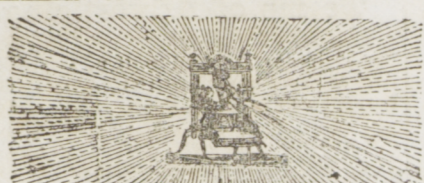
HAROLD.

LEBANON, KY.

Beelzebub.

This notorious individual has been indicted at the last term of the Clark Circuit Court, in Indiana, for assault and battery, with intent to murder, perjury, and arson, and is now lying in jail at Charleston, for want of bail. We learn that he has left the Know-Nothing Order, it having become too corrupt even for him.—He is now threatening to make disclosures which cause his former confederates to quake in their boots. We are induced to think that Beelzebub is a great deal better than those who stood in the background and urged him on, and who have now deserted him in his hour of trouble. We shall look with some interest for his promised disclosures.

HIRAM POWERS.—A paragraph has been published to the effect that Hiram Powers, the sculptor, was in pecuniary distress; it would appear, however, not to be true, for in a letter recently received from him, he says: "I am now most prosperous, having passed over many years of great trial and difficulties, which, but for the Yankee blood in my veins, would have broken me up long ago, and sent me home to pursue a more lucrative business." He anticipates a permanent home among his countrymen, he says, "and under the laws of the only country which assures full equality to mankind."



LEBANON, KY.,

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 27, 1856.

Our Ticket,

Subject to a National Convention.
FOR PRESIDENT:**HENRY A. WISE,**
Of Virginia.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

Stephen A. Douglas,
Of Illinois.

In another column will be seen a dispatch from Philadelphia in relation to the doings of the know nothing convention. If any proof were wanting to convince the infatuated members of this delectable party south of Mason and Dixon's Line of their aims, objects and ends of their northern brethren, they have it now "as strong as holy writ." The "pre-meditated" spirit of the 12th article of the first platform, goodness knows, was weak enough to start a suspicion of the unsoundness of the party on the slavery question, in every southern mind; but when they throw even this overboard, what can they think now. There is but one conclusion to come to, and that is, the utter rottenness of the northern wing of the k. n. party upon that all absorbing question of SLAVERY. This party was born and reared in the north, has shown itself perfectly indignant to the northern malaria of Abolitionism, and is of mushroom growth and we hope it will be of equally ephemeral existence; how strong minded southern men can coalesce with such a set, is perfectly astonishing to us. That some may have been inveigled into the snare, first by the apparent antipathy to foreigners, and secondly by the false and damnable accusations against both foreign and native Catholics, we cannot deny nor wonder at. The human mind is so constituted, that when you strike a party prejudice or personal feeling of antipathy the man becomes a mere tool in the hands of the skillful artist, or rather pincushion to be shaped to his will. The members of the party in the south, can certainly see how the wind blows by this time, if they do not then they are blind indeed. What has the convention at Philadelphia done? They have admitted both Catholics and foreigners to their body! and recinded the clap-trap which induced southern know nothings to believe firmly that the party was sound on the slavery question. What can any k. n. in the south, who is willing to uphold southern principles and southern institutions, think of such a party? Come out of such a party all ye that have one spark of patriotism left. They have hoodwinked you, they have bound you to them by awful oaths; and when they deem you securely in their power, they have, one by one, thrown off those delusive charms which had so fascinated you, and now exhibit to the world their devilish shape, cloven foot and all. Again we say, come out; break loose those meshes which seemed at first but gossamer, but upon examination prove to be formed of steel.—Get rid of this incubus which hangs around you, and stand once more forth as freeman and men.

The Democrats and anti-know nothings of this precinct are requested to bear in mind that there will be a meeting held in Lebanon on Saturday next. The object of this meeting is to select delegates to attend the County Convention which will be held in this place on the Monday following, it being County Court Day. There will also be a meeting in New Market on the same day, for the same purpose. We hope these meetings will be well attended.

The object of this convention is, to nominate candidates for the offices of Circuit Clerk and Sheriff. And we hope to see something done towards the Convention which we proposed in our last issue.

We also understand that there will be meetings held in Haysville and at Livers Springs on the same day.

BURSTED UP.—Sure enough, Barnum has bursted up, gone into bankruptcy, and Frederick Crosswell, Esq., has been appointed Trustee of his estate. The failure of the Jerome Clock Company is even worse than has been represented.

—A Know-Nothing editor up North had about four inches of his ears frozen off during the cold snap. They are still plenty long enough.

Celebration of the 22nd.

We had the pleasure on Friday last, of being present at the celebration of the anniversary of Washington's Birth Day, by the Students of St. Mary's College. The whole of the exercises were enlivened by an excellent band of music, whose spirit-stirring strains caused a patriotic thrill to pervade the whole assembly. Mr. ROBERT DOUGHERTY, delivered a very eloquent address upon the present political phases in the United States; in which he drew very happy comparisons between the true patriots of '76, and their bogus representatives of the present day. Sam received no quarter from the gifted young orator, who dissected him with a master hand and exhibited his loathsome deformities to his attentive auditory. Mr. LANCASTER SPALDING next ascended the rostrum, and delivered a not only eloquent but beautiful panegyric upon the life, trials and virtues of WASHINGTON. As the youthful orator portrayed in glowing colors the trials and unparalleled hardships which Washington and his compatriots underwent, not a heart in that assemblage but responded to his exclamation—"O, Liberty, at what a price hast thou been bought! and how dear shouldst thou not be to every true American heart!" Though youthful in years, Mr. S. already bids fair to make his mark in the world.

After the speeches, the students and invited guests adjourned to the refectory where a sumptuous repast awaited them. Here good cheer, happiness and unalloyed patriotism were the order of the day. After partaking of the substantial fare, the Regular toasts were read, which were followed by a number of voluntary sentiments by the faculty, the invited guests, and the students young and old, all breathing pure patriotism. Long may St. Mary's be the instrument of instilling into the youthful mind those ennobling sentiments exhibited on that occasion.

Since the above was in type, we have received from the Rev. President of the institution, a copy of the toasts, and regret exceedingly our inability to publish them in the present number. We will give them a place in our next.

GOODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for March, has been received. It is an interesting number—as we are pleased to say of all the past—and one will be more than repaid by its perusal. We would recommend it to all of our ladies who feel the least interest in fashion and literature.

BOILER EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Saturday last one of the boilers in the Louisville, paper mill, exploded, killing four persons outright, and wounding two others. The persons killed were Thomas Ganon, Daniel Dailey, a girl named Melton, and John Price, the negro fireman.—They were all employed in the mill.

THE JUDICIAL RACE.—Since the k. n. party have pushed their machinations and "wild hunt" after office, even to the Judicial Bench, it behooves the sterling Democracy and their allies the "old line" Whigs, to be up and doing. It now becomes their imperative duty to fight the enemy with the same weapons which they use. We would, therefore, suggest to our party, that they first hold their county meetings, and in those meetings appoint delegates to a District Convention; which Convention to nominate candidates for the offices of Circuit Judge and Commonwealth Attorney.—*Lebanon Post.*

We highly approve of the above suggestion of the Post, and we believe this policy should be adopted in every district and every county in the State. We have a party to oppose which will have its secret nominee for every office, and the Democracy should be on their guard and meet them with their own weapons.—Trust to no man's professions. Take no half-way men. He who is not for us is against us. Nominate a true man and vote for him.

This is the true policy everywhere—in districts that are against us, as well as in those that are for us. If you act otherwise, you will be cheated by the Know Nothings, or witness the disgrace of Democrats voting for Hindoos. Have your own party man in every instance. Make no terms with the enemy; and never cast a vote for a member of a Know Nothing lodge upon any terms.—*Know Times.*

Indiana in motion.

The sterling and invincible Democracy of Indiana have already taken the field and "set the ball in motion" for the "big fight." That eloquent young champion, A. P. Willard, is "on the stump," and, like Wise of Virginia, is slaying the cohorts of "Sam" wherever he finds them. Wherever he has addressed the people he has been received with the wildest demonstrations of enthusiasm. Changes are constantly taking place—and the converts to the standard of Democracy are so numerous that it is impossible to note them. Ex-Senator Pettit has also buckled on his armor, and is doing yeoman's service in the "good cause." In November next Indiana and Kentucky will stand side by side in the front ranks of the great Democratic army. The decree has gone forth and all the efforts of Sam and Sambo combined cannot reverse it.—*Lou. Dem.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20, P. M.

W. N. HALDEMAN,
Editor Louisville Courier: The know-nothing national council had a very stormy and disorderly session to-day.
A motion to strike out the "Twelfth Section" of the platform adopted by the national convention last June, in regard to slavery, was fully discussed by the northern delegates, when they moved and demanded the previous question. This extraordinary action naturally created a prodigious excitement, and Hon. A. Boteler, of Virginia, and other prominent southerners, pronounced the "American" party dead! This was followed by a scene of confusion which cannot be described, and a motion for adjournment then carried.
It is confidently predicted that there will be a grand burst up, smash up and break down of the party to-morrow, of all of which you will hear from
SE DE KAY.

A WOMAN SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.—Sarah Haycraft, convicted of murder in the first degree, was brought into court on Saturday to receive the sentence of death. This woman killed a paragon of the name of Hudson on the 11th of December last, the particulars of which were published at the time. She had nothing to say why the sentence of death should not be passed upon her, and her conduct was one of perfect indifference, exhibiting no emotion whatever. The judge then sentenced her to be hung on Friday, the 11th day of April next. She was then conveyed back to jail, and it was only when the blind door of her cell was about being closed on her that she exhibited any feeling, and then she wept bitterly.—*St. Louis Republican, 18th.*

On the 3d died at Constantinople a certain mussahib (imperial buffoon) named Said Effendi, at the age of 120 years and 7 months. He had served four sultans as jester.

Hurley's Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

INNOCENT BUT POWERFUL.—The fame of this medicine has now extended to every part of the Union as a powerful and valuable remedy for purifying the blood and removing disease. It should be in the possession of every one who values health; the weak—the feeble—the nervous—the delicate, are all rapidly benefited by this truly safe and effective compound. It is very largely taken during the spring and summer months, and is, beyond all question, the most elegant and wonderful restorative ever offered to mankind.—*Lou. Times.*

Sold here by Noble & Co.

A gentleman from Lexington informs us that Capt. Thos. Taylor, Sheriff of the wealthy county of Bourbon, has defaulted to the county to a large amount. The County Court on Monday elected Mr. Pullen, to fill the vacancy caused by the default. Capt. Taylor was a very popular man, an active member of the K. N. Order, and a candidate for the re-nomination of that party, with sure prospects of being elected.

A destructive fire occurred at Burlington, Iowa, on Thursday last. Several fine buildings were destroyed. Loss \$10,000.

The St. Louis Democrat of the 16th says that the everlasting case of the State vs. Ned Buntline (the paternal of Know-Nothingism) is before the Criminal Court of that city again.

Large quantities of very fine Cannel coal have been discovered in Iowa, a few miles south of Salem.

The caverns of East Tennessee contains immense quantities of nitrous earth, from which salt-petre is manufactured.

PROFESSION VS. PRACTICE.—The Hindoos of Little Rock have moved a native from one of the good offices of that city, and filled his place with a foreigner.—"Americans shall rule America."

The Democrats have carried Vincennes by a large majority, notwithstanding the shedding of blood at the polls by Hindoos. At the previous election the Hindoos swept everything before them.

WORTH REMEMBERING.—It is said that Mr. John Brush, of Brooklyn, New York, has saved the plums on a number of trees, the present season, by binding bunches of tansy upon them, the trees thus treated ripened to perfection, while that near by, not thus protected, were entirely destroyed by curculio.

At Genesee Falls, says the Rochester Democrat, the ice is heaped up from level of the river below to the precipices, about fifty feet forming a beautiful iceberg; and a large mass of ice extends from the brink of the fall until it connects with that below, with now and then a small stream of water percolating between the huge icicles.

American silver, half and quarter dollars, by *adit*, are henceforth to be worth only forty and twenty cents on the Island of Cuba.

J. H. Johnson, Esq. has resigned the editorial charge of the Lexington Statesman. He is to be editor of a new paper, the "Democrat," to be published at Cincinnati.

The Columbus, Ohio, Statesman of the 8th inst., says, that tens of thousands of bushels of corn are ungathered, and at present and for six weeks past, ungathered along the Scioto bottoms. A flood just now would make sad work with some men's calculations.

Red colored fish have been found in an artesian well in California, supposed to have proceeded from a subterranean lake, with which the well communicates.

Texas Items.

From the New Orleans Picayune of the 13th inst., we clip the following items:
"We learn from the San Antonio Texas that the Legislature has passed a bill granting to the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad Company an extension of time till June, 1857, to build twenty-five miles of road."

The Corpus Christa Valley and Advertiser, of the 2d inst., says that preparations are making in that place for the extensive manufacture of salt by solar evaporation, at the great salt lake in the vicinity, during the coming season.

The San Antonio Reporter learns that Martin Kostza, the Hungarian, has purchased a farm on the Medina, for which he paid \$2,000.

The Legislature, at its late session, created fifteen new counties. It also passed a stringent liquor license bill.

The Victoria Advocate, of the 2d inst., noticing the damage done by the severe frosts to plants and shrubbery, says:

"The first cold spell—about Christmas—found vegetation green and growing, and, of course, more liable to damage than if it had been gradually checked in its growth, and hardened by cold, but not freezing weather. Banana plants were killed to the ground, but will probably sprout up again as vigorous as ever. Fig trees, except a few hardy varieties, or those in protected situations, were either killed or greatly injured; and orange and lemon trees shared the same fate. Some of these beautiful trees (orange and lemon) are six or seven years old, and of healthy and vigorous growth, that would probably have produced fruit next season, were entirely destroyed. The choicest varieties of monthly and perpetual blooming roses were also taken by surprise, and mostly killed or greatly injured. Apple, pear, and peach trees, and the supponing grape vine received no injury."

The Speakership.

Let politicians and partisans say what they may; (says the North Carolina Standard,) one fact is indisputably true—and that is, that the Know Nothing party has presented to the country a Speaker in the person of Mr. Banks. Withe and wriggles as southern Know Nothings may and do, this truth is plain and glaring. N. P. Banks is a Know Nothing, and he and his crew claim to be the Simon pure Know Nothings. In their estimation, the southern faction claiming to be Know Nothings is "spurious." There are 114 members of Congress claiming to be Know Nothings and of these 87 voted for Banks and 27 for Aiken, and some even of these 27 voted for the Democratic candidate under protest; while one, Mr. Davis, of Maryland, indirectly voted for Banks by throwing away his vote on Fuller.

Let the southern people remember, as a fact clearly established, that the Know Nothing party has given to the country its first abolition Speaker.

The Sugar Planter, a paper recently commenced in West Baton Rouge, says:

"From all parts of our parish we hear loud complaints of the effects of the late severe cold spell of weather upon the entire crop. On many of our plantations the entire crop planted has been destroyed as well as nearly all the cane mat-laid.—The late freezing-spell has been severer than any known for years, and, as far as we can learn, the same destruction to the crops prevails throughout the State. The planting this year has been much larger than usual, and the loss of almost the entire crop of planting cane will be severely felt by our planters."

The K. N. National Council.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21, M.—The National Council spent most of the morning in considering the resolution rescinding the 12th section.

Mr. Evans, of Washington, proposed as a substitute the new platform published in the Daily American Organ at Washington, February 15th. After a long debate the vote was taken on it and passed by a vote of 108 to 77. The result was hailed with much satisfaction.

The Council occupied much time in hearing an explanation from the Ohio delegates relative to the charge of Black Republicanism against Ford, of Ohio, preferred by Bennett, of New York.

The Council will probably adjourn *sine die*.

MOBBING IN NEWPORT.—Alf. Burnet, had made arrangements for giving, at the Odd Fellow's Hall in Newport, last night, one of his entertainments, in conjunction with Mrs. Curtis, for whose benefit the performance was intended. As he approached the Hall, having his wife in company with him, some friends met him and desired him to return, as a large crowd had collected with a determination of lynching him as an Abolitionist. A man named Dale came up and informed him he was a member of a committee appointed to conduct him back over the river. Alf. found numbers and prejudice against him, and had to return with the accompaniment of a juvenile band of tin kettle performers. He made attempts to explain that his intentions were to assist a lady whose position demanded sympathy and was permitted to regain his home in safety.—*Cin. Columbian, 16th.*

Late advices from Havana confirm the failure of the sugar crop. The continuous rains were fast destroying all hopes of a large crop. The pressed cane will not dry from lack of fuel, and more than half of the crop would be left standing in the field, planters being unable to grind it.

The new City Charter of Lexington, which was submitted to the people on Saturday last, was rejected—for the Charter 100, against it 338.

New Advertisements.

BIG BOSTON.

THIS fine thorough-bred Stallion will make the ensuing season, which has commenced and will end the 1st of July, at May & Alcock's Stable, in Bardstown, Ky., at the very low price of \$10 the season, and \$15 the insurance. Mares from a distance will be taken good care of at moderate prices. The services of this fine young horse are offered to the public with great confidence, as we do not believe any untitled stallion in the State has better prospects as a breeder of Saddle, Harness and Turf horses. We shall breed all our own blooded mares to him that are not too nearly related. The value of a horse's colts depends so much upon the number of mares he goes to, that Big Boston will be limited this season to fifty besides our own.

DESCRIPTION.

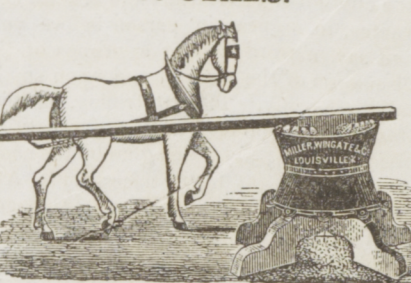
Big Boston is a beautiful bay, with a remarkably rich silk-like glossy suit of hair; six years old this spring, sixteen hands high, with large bone, great stamina and muscular power, and that perfect balance and correctness of shape that ensures speed, durability and ease in all his gates. Being of a good disposition, he goes very kindly under the saddle and harness.

PEDIGREE.

Big Boston was got by the renowned Boston, dam Tranbyana, by imported Tranby; g. dam Lady Tompkins, by American Eclipse; g. g. dam Katy Ann, by Ogle's Oscar; g. g. g. dam, Young Maid of the Oaks, (Medoc's dam), by imported Expedition; g. g. g. g. Old Maid of the Oaks, by imported Spread Eagle; g. g. g. g. Annet, by imported Shark; g. g. g. g. Nelson's Rockingham; g. g. g. g. g. True Whig—Baylor's Gallant—imported Burwell's Regulus—imported Diomedes, sire of Haut Boy.

feb. 27—3m HUNTER & MURPHY.
Bardstown, March 1st, 1856.

Louisville Agricultural WORKS.



KENTUCKY CORN & COB MILL.

It is well known that there is great economy in crushing or grinding the kernels of all grain before feeding it to stock, and that there is much nutriment in the cob when properly broken or ground. And the only reason that mills arranged to produce these desired results have not been more generally introduced among planters and farmers, has been their complex arrangement and high cost.

In the Kentucky Corn and Cob Mill, of which the above is an accurate engraving, we claim to have produced a machine at once efficient, substantial and cheap, while its arrangement is so simple that the most ordinary hand can adjust and operate it. This machine, unlike any other, is regulated by means of a single set screw, which is easily moved by hand, and is applied directly under the center of the mill.

Any one using these mills will find a clear saving of ONE QUARTER of their corn over the old plan of feeding.

We warrant these Mills to give entire satisfaction. Purchasers may use them for thirty days, and if not satisfied, can return them and get their money.

They will grind Corn and Cob as fine as desired, at the following rate per hour, with one horse:

No. 1, 4 to 5 bush. per hour. Weight 350 lbs. Price \$25.00.

No. 2, 6 to 8 bush. per hour. Weight 400 lbs. Price \$30.00.

The above prices include the complete Mill ready to hitch to without any further expense, and could be set in operation in five minutes time.

Pennsylvania Four Horse Power, and Thresher, with Tumbling Shaft Complete.

We are now engaged in making 500 of these Threshers for the harvest of 1856. And from our experience and success last season, together with the additional precaution of having secured at an early day thoroughly seasoned lumber, and other materials of unexceptionable quality, we are satisfied that we will be able to turn out Machines to which we can and will give the most unqualified endorsement.

The advantages claimed by us for the Pennsylvania Thresher over any other in general use, are the following:

1st. Its great strength and simplicity.

2nd. Its ability to do more work each day than can be performed by any other known Machine driven by four horses.

3d. It is portable, and is easily hauled by two horses on a wagon, and can be loaded or unloaded, and put in operation in thirty minutes.

4th. We have also succeeded in removing what has heretofore been so objectionable in other Machines, to wit: the necessity for great speed on the part of the horses—our Machine being so geared as to accomplish greater motion with less speed in driving.

We have manufactured and sold over two hundred of these machines during the past season, [and in no instance has one been returned], under the following

WARRANTEE.

We warrant every Machine to be made well, and of good material, in every respect, and to do its work to the satisfaction of the purchaser, or refund the money.

PRICES.

Complete Four-Horse Power and Thresher, ready for use, cash, \$135 00

Complete Four-Horse Power alone, cash 80 00

Complete Four-Horse Thresher, alone, cash, 60 00

Band Wheel, to be added to this Power if desired, for driving Cotton Gira, Corn Mill, Corn Sheller, Straw Cutter, Wheat Fan, &c., &c., extra, 15 00

COMBINED REAPER & MOWER.

MILLER, WINGATE & CO'S KENTUCKY HARVESTER.

We are now building for the harvest of 1856, five hundred Combined Reaping and Mowing Machines, of our own construction, and to which we will give the most unqualified warrant as to their performance in every respect, and that they shall be of better material, construction and workmanship, than any other similar Machine in use. Price, cash, one hundred, and forty dollars.

Circulars containing a cut and accurate description of this machine will be forwarded by us on application by letter or otherwise.

Orders should be forwarded early. Liberal discount to dealers.

MILLER, WINGATE & CO.

Manufacturers of Farming Implements and Machines, Louisville, Ky.

Feb. 27, 1856.

5,000 POUNDS of clean Linnen and Cotton RAGS wanted at the Printing Office, for which the highest price CASH will be paid. may 5,tf

Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell my Farm, lying on the waters of Little Rock Fork, about six miles north of Springfield, Washington county, and containing

285 ACRES.

Said farm is well watered and well timbered, and in high state of cultivation, and with all necessary improvements.

TERMS: One third cash in hand, and the balance in one and two years, with interest from date. I will give possession on the 10th day of March, 1856.

N. B. If the cash is paid for the whole place, I will make a reasonable deduction upon my original price.

Feb. 20, 1856—tf

FOUND.

ON Monday, the 4th of February, a sum of MONEY, which the owner can have by describing the same and paying charges, and calling on me.

Feb. 6, 1856—1t JAMES RUSSELL.

GEORGE W. MOORE. J. T. O'BRYAN

MANSION HOUSE, BARDSTOWN, KY.

MESSRS. MOORE & O'BRYAN

Announces to their friends and the public that they have leased for a term of years the above well-known

HOTEL AND STAGE STAND.

The House has been renovated and rearranged, and everything put in proper order for the entertainment of Travelers and Boarders. Jan. 23, 1856—tf

UNION HOUSE,

A. S. HARDY,

HAVING Recently purchased the House formerly occupied as a Hotel, and more recently as a Boarding School, solicits a liberal share of public patronage. The stand is situated on Main Street, Lebanon, Ky., and is in a retired and pleasant portion of the town. I have re-fitted and re-furnished the entire establishment in a handsome manner, and am now prepared to receive travelers or regular boarders by the day, week, month, or year.

My table shall always be furnished with the very best the market can afford; and I intend that my prices shall in all cases be liberal.

Travelers' horses can always be carefully attended to, as I have made all necessary arrangements to that end, and there will shortly be a large, comfortable and handsome new stable erected on the premises.

Oct. 17th tf

Hurley's Sarsaparilla.

OF all the remedies that have been discovered during the present age for the "thousand ills that flesh is heir to," none equal this wonderful preparation. Only three years have elapsed since the discoverer (who spent a decade in studying, experimenting, and perfecting it) first introduced it to the public, and it is already recognized by the most eminent physicians in all parts of the country to be the most surprising and effective remedy for certain diseases of which they have knowledge.

All other compounds or syrups of the root have hitherto failed to command the sanction of the faculty, because on being tested they have been found to contain noxious ingredients, which neutralize the good effects of the Sarsaparilla, and often times injure the health of the patient. It is not so with Hurley's preparation.

This is the pure and genuine extract of the root, and will, on trial, be found to effect a certain and perfect cure of the following complaints and diseases:

Affections of the Bones, Habitual Costiveness, Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, complaint, Dyspepsia, Piles, Erysipelas, Pulmonary diseases, Female Irregularities, Scrofula, or Kings Evil, Fistula, Syphilis, and all Skin Diseases.

Besides curing the above it is known to be a great and powerful tonic, purifying the blood and invigorating the system. In short, it is without exception, in the cases mentioned, and its general effect upon the system the most efficacious, as it is the most desirable remedy of the age. It is already extensively used throughout the country, and is fast obtaining an European reputation. The instances of cures it has effected are daily coming to the proprietor's knowledge, and he has no hesitation in recommending it to one and all who desire to procure relief from suffering. One bottle being tried, its effects will be too apparent to admit of further doubt.

Recollect Hurley's Sarsaparilla is the only genuine article in the market.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for 5.

For sale at the manufacturers, corner Seventh and Green streets, Louisville, Ky. And by L. H. NOBLE, and L. A. SPALDING, Lebanon; Ky.

Oct. 31st.

NEW AND CHEAP

DRUG STORE.

SANSBURY & BOWMAN,

THE above having located themselves permanently in Lebanon, Ky., wish to inform the public generally, that they are now receiving direct from the Eastern Market, a full and complete stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.,

Which they offer for sale as low as they can be had in Louisville or any of the Western cities.

We have taken the precaution to select every article having long been engaged in the Drug and Prescription business, we are fully aware of the great want of fresh and pure drugs and medicines.

We have also made an arrangement with the Eastern Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturers, by which we will be enabled to keep our stock full and complete.

The following is an abridged catalogue of our stock, viz:

Drugs, Medicines, Paints in Oil, Glass Ware, Perfumery, Oils, Fancy and Toilet Soaps, Dyestuffs, Painters' Brushes, Varnishes, Medical Brandy, Pure Wines for the sick, Cordials, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Breast Pumps, Flavoring Extracts, Heifer Tests, &c., &c.

Also Patent Medicines of all kinds, together with a large and complete assortment of Stationery; in fact everything usually found in a DRUG AND VARIETY STORE.

Our store is opposite the Lebanon Hotel and next door to Messrs. B. Edwards & Son's Shoe Store. Country produce, Gensang, &c. will be received in exchange for anything in our line.

Prompt attention will be paid to prescriptions and orders from physicians.



Wednesday Morning, Feb. 27, 1856.

Rags! Rags! Rags!!!

Clean Linnen and Cotton Rags wanted at this office. The highest price in CASH will be paid for any amount brought.

Notice.

All personal communications to this paper will be hereafter charged as advertisements, and must be paid for, before they can appear. This rule will be adhered to strictly.

The 5th chapter of "Oakland," will not appear in our next issue, as we have other matter on hand which exclude it. We hope our readers and the contributor will excuse us. It will appear in the next issue.

Mr. Ferguson, the largest American fund holder in Great Britain, is dead. He died possessed of property over the value of \$6,300,000, about one half of which he has bequeathed to his relatives, and the residue for educational and charitable purposes in Scotland, of which kingdom he was a native. The bulk of his property is invested in this country.

The greatest snow storm that ever occurred at Oswego, New York, up on Lake Ontario, a region famous for such storms, occurred on Friday, the 1st inst. The railroads stopped running, the window shutters of the stores were not taken down, the newspapers were not published for three days. The streets in many parts of the city were impassable, the snow ranging from four to ten and twenty feet deep. Many of the residences were banked up with snow to the second story. Snow now lies to a depth of from six to eight feet in the woods.

Of the 49 Greenfield ladies who gave as many gentlemen a sleigh ride last week, and a supper in Deerfield, sixteen were single, and thirty-three were married, and of the thirty-three only ten invited their husbands; the quotient twenty-three found more agreeable companions. Such are leap year amusements.

A sad accident occurred at Natchitoches on the 28th ult., while firing a salute in honor of Gov. Wickliffe's inauguration. The Chronicle says: "Mr. Ellison had his head blown off, and his arm shattered to the elbow. Mr. Holdridge's hand was also burned. This is the third accident in discharging that cannon within the last year."

Gen. Leslie Combs, of this State, made a railroad speech, at Galveston, Texas, a few weeks ago.

The New Orleans True Delta says there is now on exhibition in that city, a horse twenty-one hands high, and weighing two thousand and sixty pounds.

The English are great on poisoning. Palmer poisoned wife, mother, brother, friend, and a score of jockey acquaintances. Three men have been examined at Manchester, in charge of poisoning to obtain life insurance—one poisoned his father and another three children.

The Bardstown Gazette says that Mr. Thos. Mattingly has been appointed Postmaster there in place of Wm. M. Powell, removed. Glad to hear there is a change; it has long been needed.

Miss M'Makin is now associated with her father in the editorial management of the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

On February 11th, Hon. John B. Thompson offered in the United States Senate, a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the military asylum at Harrodsburg.

The Committee appointed to examine the case of the State Treasures have brought in a report, exculpating Mr. Wintersmith from any blame, either morally or legally.

We learn that the Hon. A. G. Talbot arrived at his residence in Boyle on the 9th inst. Severe illness on the part of his lady has caused this sudden return. We hear that Mrs. Talbot's health is in a precarious condition.

The Nicaragua Government has suspended diplomatic intercourse with the U. S. Minister, Mr. Wheeler, owing to the refusal on the part of our government to recognise Mr. French, as the Nicaragua Minister.

The Missouri Democrat contains a long communication in favor of Judge Wayne, of the United States Supreme Court, as a candidate for the Presidency. Col. Benton has been heard to express a similar preference.

The citizens of Covington decided on Saturday, by a majority of 406, on issuing bonds to the amount of \$100,000 stock in the contemplated bridge over the Ohio river.

"Doesticks" is now engaged in writing a burlesque of three thousand lines on Longfellow's Hiawatha, for a New York publisher.

Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, a celebrated and popular authoress, died at Marina, Florida, on the 11th inst.

E. A. GRAVES. J. W. THOMAS.

GRAVES & THOMAS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Lebanon, Ky.

WILL Practice in all the Courts of Marion and adjoining Counties, and promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care.

MAGNIFICENT MARYLAND LOTTERIES.**158,313 Dollars!**

Now is your time for a Fortune.

Payment of Prizes Guaranteed by the State of Maryland.

The following splendid schemes are more particularly worthy the attention of the public; comprising some of the most brilliant Lotteries ever drawn in the United States.

On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of each week.

During February, March and April will be drawn one of the following beautiful schemes:

Tickets \$1: Halves 50 cts; Quarters 25 cts.

For \$25 we send Package Whole, Half, and Quarter Tickets.

For \$10 we send Package Halves and two Whole Tickets.

For \$5 we send Package Quarters and one Whole Ticket.

A SUPERIOR LOTTERY. A Good Chance for a Small Fortune.**50,643 Dollars!**

Maryland Consolidated Lottery.

CLASS 57.			
To be drawn on Tuesdays, 1856.			
1 prize of	\$5,000	is	5,000
4 prizes of	1,250	are	5,000
10 do	100	are	1,000
10 do	80	are	800
10 do	60	are	600
10 do	35	are	350
175 do	25	are	4,375
63 do	12	are	756
63 do	8	are	504
63 do	6	are	378
3,906 do	2	are	7,812
23,436 do	1	are	23,436

27,814 prizes amounting to - - - 50,643

57,057 Dollars!

One of the Richest Schemes ever Drawn.

Maryland Consolidated Lottery.

CLASS 65.			
To be drawn on Thursdays, 1856.			
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
5 prizes of	1,000	are	5,000
10 do	125	are	1,250
18 do	75	are	1,350
30 do	50	are	1,500
30 do	31	are	947
200 do	20	are	4,000
65 do	10	are	650
65 do	8	are	520
65 do	6	are	390
130 do	4	are	520
4,745 do	2	are	9,490
27,040 do	1	are	27,040

32,396 prizes amounting to - - - 57,057

Another Rich One-Dollar Lottery.

50,643 Dollars!

ORDER EARLY FOR PACKAGES.

Maryland Consolidated Lottery.

CLASS 77.			
To be drawn on Saturdays, 1856.			
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
1 do	1,000	is	1,000
4 do	1,000	are	4,000
10 do	250	are	2,500
10 do	90	are	900
104 do	20	are	2,080
63 do	15	are	945
63 do	10	are	630
63 do	5	are	315
3,963 do	2	are	7,926
23,436 do	1	are	23,436

27,814 prizes amounting to - - - 50,643

The price of single Tickets in any of the above Lotteries are

Whole tickets, 1 00

Half Tickets, 0 50

Quarter Tickets, 0 25

We pay the same attention to an order for a single Ticket as to orders for packages, which stand a much better chance of obtaining a prize, as every drawn number must be on the tickets of the package, and as there is two or three prizes in each package, it may be that the high prize is among them. By several persons clubbing together the cost to each is small and they stand a much better chance of a prize, as will be seen by the following prices for packages:

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole, 16 00

do do 26 Halves, 8 00

do do 26 Quarters, 4 00

do do 26 Eighths, 2 00

All prizes paid by drafts on the nearest cities, or as purchasers may direct.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par. The official scheme will be sent with all tickets ordered, and on the day the lottery draws the official drawing will be forwarded, together with a written explanation of the result of the purchasing.

Persons addressing the undersigned may confidently rely upon having their orders filled by return mail, and the strictest confidence observed.

The great Luck which has attended our office will fully authorize us in saying, that to secure a competency for life it is only necessary to address your orders to

MILLEN & Co.

Box 552 Post Office, Baltimore, Md.

THE UNIVERSITY'S FAMILY REMEDIES:

Issued under the Seal, Sanction & Authority of THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FREE MEDICINE**AND POPULAR KNOWLEDGE,**

Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 29th, 1853, with a capital of

\$100,000.

Mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and worthless nostrums; Also to supply the Community with reliable Remedies whenever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed, This Institute has purchased from Dr. JOHN ROWAND, his Celebrated

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

Known for upwards of twenty-five years as the only sure and safe cure for

Fever and Ague, &c.

and his inestimable Remedy for

Bovell's Complaints;

ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP

OF BLACKBERRY ROOT.

Which highly approved and popular remedies, together with

The University's Remedy for Complaints of the LUNGS;

The University's Remedy for DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION;

The University's Remedy for COSTIVE BOWELS;

Also, the University's Almanac may be had, at the Branch Dispensary, or Store of

L. H. NOBLE & CO.

Oct. 17th, 6m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between J. R. KNOTT & HANNING, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm, will please call at the old stand and settle with J. R. KNOTT, who is the only one authorized to transact such business.

Sept. 24th 1855. J. R. KNOTT.

J. HANNING.

NOTICE.

J. R. KNOTT, having associated with J. H. THOMAS & G. YOUNG, in the Mercantile business, would respectfully announce to the public, that they have just received a large and well selected Stock of New Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Queen & Glass ware, &c. &c.

Thankful for the patronage extended to the old firm, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to the new.

Nov. 14 1855. J. R. KNOTT.

T. G. YOUNG.

CONSUMPTION.

Successfully Treated by Inhalation of

Medicated Vapors.

BY Johnson Stewart Rose, M. D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and for years senior Physician in the London Royal Infirmary, for diseases of the Lungs.

In this age of progress, Medical Science has contributed her full share to the general welfare; and that which shines resplendent, the brightest jewel in her diadem, is her last and greatest gift, MEDICATED VAPOR INHALATION in the treatment of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and kindred affections.

All that need be the absurdity of treating Consumption through the stomach, by filling it with nauseous drugs; the disease is not in the stomach, but in the lungs, and by inhaling medicine in the form of Vapor, I apply the remedy directly to the diseased organ. There is, therefore, no case so hopeless that inhalation will not reach. I earnestly appeal to the common sense of all afflicted with lung diseases, to embrace at once the advantages of Inhalation.

I claim for Inhalation in the treatment of consumption, &c., a place among the priceless gifts that nature and art has given us, that "our days may be long in the land," and as the only ark of refuge for the Consumptive! A method not only rational, but simple, safe, and efficacious.

I have pleasure in referring to 108 names, residents of New York and neighborhood, who have been restored to vigorous health. About one-third of the above number, according to the patients' own statements were considered hopeless cases.

The Inhalation method is soothing, safe, and consists in the administration of medicines in such a manner that they are conveyed into the lungs in the form of vapor, and produce their action at the seat of the disease. Its practical success is destined to revolutionize the opinions of the medical world, and establish the entire CURABILITY of Consumption.

Applicants will please state if they have been from the lungs, if they have lost flesh, have a cough, night sweats, or fever turns, what and how much they expectorate, what the condition of their stomach and bowels. The Medicines, Apparatus, &c. will be forwarded to any part.

TESTIMONY.

"We, the undersigned, practitioners in medicine, cheerfully recommend Dr. Johnson S. Rose's method of treating diseases of the throat and lungs, as the best and most effective ever introduced into medical practice. Our convictions are based upon having several of our own patients, confirmed consumptives, restored to vigorous health after a few months treatment by Dr. Rose."

In the above named diseases, the application of "Medicated Vapors" inhaled directly into the lungs may be justly considered a great boon to suffering humanity, rendering consumption a perfectly curable disease.

Dr. Rose deserves well of the profession for his strenuous and unvaried exertions in bringing this successful and only reliable method of treating consumption to such a degree of perfection.

Signed, WAYNE BREWSTER, M. D. New York.

RALPH STORED, M. D. "

JONAS A. MOTT, M. D. "

CYRUS KINGSLEY, M. D. "

And eleven other eminent practitioners in this and neighboring cities.

TERMS—Five dollars, consultation fee. Balance of fee payable only when patients report themselves convalescent.

N. B. The new postage law requires that all letters be prepaid. My correspondence being extensive, applications to ensure replies must enclose postage.

Dr. Rose's Treatise on Consumption—price one dollar. Address

JOHNSON STEWART ROSE.

Office, 831 Broadway, New York.

*Money letters must be registered by the Post Master; such letters, only, being at my risk.

July 18, 1855.

NOTICE.**Cabinet Shop.**

THE Business will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned, in all its branches, at the stand formerly occupied by McKoy & Co. Grateful for the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment, I hope to deserve a continuance of the same.

R. M. BOWMAN.

Nov. 7 if

Special Notices.

When death is at the door, the remedy which would have saved life, if administered in time, comes too late. Do not trifle with disease. Rely upon it, that when the stomach will not digest food; when faintness and lassitude pervade the system—when the sleep is disturbed, the appetite feeble, the mind lethargic, the nerves unnaturally sensitive, and the head confused—rely upon it, that when these symptoms occur, the powers of vitality are failing, and that, unless the mischief is promptly checked, life will be shortened, as well as rendered miserable. Now we know from a mass of testimony, greater than was ever before accumulated in favor of one remedy, that Hoodland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will immediately cure, and in its end, entirely remove all of these disorders as surely as a mathematical process will solve a problem. Who, then, will endure the agony, and the risk of life, with health and safety within reach? See advertisement.

INVALIDS recovering from the effects of Fever, Billiousness, or long continued illness of any kind, will find Carter's Spanish Mixture the only remedy which will revive their drooping constitutions, expel all bad humors from the blood, excite the liver to a prompt and healthy action, and by its tonic properties, restore the patient to life and vigor.

We can only say TRY IT. A single bottle is worth all the so-called Sarsaparillas in existence. It contains no Mercury, Opium, or any other noxious or poisonous drug, and can be given to the youngest infant without least tion. See the certificates of wonderful cures around the bottles. More than five hundred persons in the city of Richmond, Va., can testify to its good effects.

See advertisement.

Dr. Geohegan's Hydropiper.

Is prepared by a regular Physician, and is of purely Vegetable ingredients, the names of which accompany each bottle. It is a pleasant, safe and certain cure for diseases of women. For Kidney Affections, Impurities of the Blood, diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia and Scrofula it has never had an equal. It is a slight stimulant, and powerful tonic and alterative. See advertisement.

**AYER'S PILLS.**

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has now been supplied, and the demand is met. The pills are of a pleasant taste, and are so constructed that they will produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Langour and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Constipation, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scoury, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood, and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary should never be resorted to, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the mind of every one who has used them. It is confidently believed that this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine.

PREPARED BY JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.

AYER'S**CHEST PECTORAL,**

For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,

BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,

CROUP, ASTHMA, AND

CONSUMPTION.

This remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidence of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affection of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Coughs, COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.; and for CROUP, it is the most pleasant and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—

L. H. NOBLE, Lebanon.

E. L. Chandler, Campbellville.

J. Stark & Son, Springfield.

And sold by all dealers in Medicines

every where.

June 13, 31 y.

HURLEY, THOMAS A., Druggist and

Apocary, and Manufacturer of Hurley's

Sore Throat, North-west corner Seventh and

Green streets, Louisville, Ky.

Oct. 31-11

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

WE are just receiving from the Atlantic City, and are now opening a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS; consisting of Cloths, Casimeres, English and French Merinos, Satin-striped Delaines, Ladies' Cloaking, and Mantillas; Cloak and Dress trimmings of all kinds; Capes, Collars, Swags, Edgings and Insertings; Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; Queens and Glassware; Blankets and Over-Coatings; Groceries &c. Which we will sell cheap for cash, or to punctual dealers, payable on the 1st of January 1856.

Those who are indebted to the firm, or any member of it are requested to call and settle.

J. W. CHANDLER & CO.

Sept. 12, 3m.

BUENA VISTA.

HAVING recently purchased the justly celebrated Buena Vista Spring, 5 miles South of Lebanon, I would respectfully inform the public generally, that I have refitted the establishment entirely, with new furniture and everything necessary for the comfort and convenience of visitors. And I am now prepared to receive boarders by the day, week, month or during the season; and my charges will be reasonable.

The water of this spring is C. Heblate, and has by its use, performed several remarkable cures both on those in the neighborhood and those who have visited it from a distance.

The situation of the establishment is high, airy, comfortable and healthy; the cottages are comfortable and in every way suitable to invalids.

W. T. PHILLIPS.

April 18th 6m

Carter's Spanish Mixture.**THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD!**

Not a particle of Mercury in it.

LET THE AFFLICTED READ

AND PONDER!

An infallible remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers,

MAIL ROBBERY ANECDOTES.

In the early annals of our country, says Mr. Holbrook, in his "Ten years among the Mail-Bags," many instances of mail robbery are found, some of which occasioned the display of great intrepidity and daring, as the perusal of the following will show:

While the country was yet thinly settled, and the mails were transported on horseback, or in different kinds of vehicles, from the gig to the stage-coach, often through extensive forests, which afforded every facility for robbery, the office of stage driver or mail carrier was no sinecure. Resolute men were required for this service, who on an emergency, could handle a pistol as well as a whip.

Some thirty or forty years ago, a mail-coach ran in the northern part of the State of New York, through the famous "Chateaugay woods." The forest was many miles in extent, and common fame and many legends gave it the reputation of a noted place for freebooters and highwaymen.

One morning the stage driver, on his route, had occasion to examine his pistols, and found, instead of the usual charge that they were loaded with *wheat bran*. A daring villain had, through an accomplice, thus disarmed the driver, preparatory to waylaying him. He drew the charges, cleaned the weapons, and carefully loaded them with powder and ball.

That afternoon he mounted his stage for his drive through the Chateaugay woods. Whistling as he went, he "cracked up" his leaders and drove into the forest. Just about the centre of the woods a man sprang out from behind a tree, and seized the horses by the bit.

"I say, driver," said the footpad, "with consummate coolness, 'I want to take a look at that mail!'"

"Yes, you do, no doubt, want to overhaul my mails," replied the driver, "but I can't be so free unless you show me your commission. I'm driver here, and I never give up my mails except to one regularly authorized."

"O, you don't, eh? Well, here's my authority," showing the butt of a large pistol partly concealed in his bosom. "Now dismount and bear a hand, my fine fellow, for you see I've got the documents about me."

"Yes, and so've I," says the driver, instantly leveling his own trusty weapon at the highwayman.

"O, you won't hurt nobody, I guess, I've seen boys playing soldier before now," "Just drop those reins," says the keeper of Uncle Sam's mail bags, "or take the consequence."

"O, now you're joking, my fine lad! But come, look alive, for I'm in a hurry, it's nearly night."

A sharp report echoed through the forest, and the disciple of Dick Turpin lay stretched upon the ground. One groan and all was over. The ball had entered his temple.

The driver lifted the body into the coach, drove to the next stopping place, related the circumstance, and gave himself up. A brief examination before a magistrate resulted in his acquittal, and highwaymen about the Chateaugay woods learned that pistols might be dangerous weapons, even if they were loaded with wheat bran, provided they were in the hands of one who knew how to use them.

Another exciting case occurred near Utica, early in the present century, when western and northern New York was a wilderness.

An old rogue, who had long been steeped in crime, finding his companions nearly all gone—the prisons and gallows having claimed their own—and his material resource nearly exhausted, sought for a profitable alliance. He succeeded in getting into familiarity with a very young man, son of a gentleman of standing reputation, a worthy citizen and an honest man. The two laid their plans for robbing the mail. Considerable sums of money were known to pass constantly in the great mail-running east and west.

Watching their opportunity, they stopped the coach one night when there was no passengers. The driver was bold and faithful to his charge, and made a stout resistance. They tied him to a tree, and opened the mail. Fearing detection and not obtaining much money, the veteran villain drew his pistol and shot the poor driver. As in most criminal transactions, fortune went against the perpetrators—they were both taken, and sufficient evidence being produced, they were sentenced to be hanged.

Though there was but one opinion as to the comparative culpability of the two individuals, no one could say but that both were equally guilty, in a legal sense, of the murder. Out of respect to the parents of the young man, great efforts were made to obtain a pardon, but they were unsuccessful.

Both the sentences were carried into execution. The circumstances gave rise to a thorough discussion of the policy, the humanity, and the right or wrong of capital punishments. One of the most powerful arguments ever made against the death penalty was written by the father of the young criminal, and obtained a wide circulation in pamphlet form.

In the summer of 1851, a company of travelers were seated in the mail stage that runs from Mexico to Vera Cruz. Marauding parties of guerillas had often stopped the mail, and when practicable, robbed the passengers. Sometimes returning Californians, and other travelers, gave these freebooters a rather warm preemption.

On the present occasion there was but three or four passengers, some of whom were armed with small revolvers. Sud-

denly a party of mounted guerillas appeared, nearly a dozen in number, and at once stopped the coach, and ordered the passengers out.

Either from fear or collision, the drivers never interfere, but remain neutral. Probably, if they resisted, their lives would pay the forfeit. The passengers, supposing there was no hope of escape but to give up their watches and money commenced "paying over."

A young English gentleman, in one corner of the coach, immediately took up a double-barrel gun, and shot the villain at the door of the coach, and then with the other barrel killed another of the party, by shooting him off his horse. He then drew a revolver, and jumped out. The other travelers concluded, like Wellington's reserves at Waterloo, that they might as well "up and at 'em," and quite unprepared for such a reception, the freebooters—the surviving ones—fled with precipitation. The papers resounded with praises of "this fine young English gentleman, all of the modern time."

His father was a distinguished member of Parliament, and soon had the pleasure of meeting his son, who had been abroad and shown he was made of the right kind of stuff for a traveler in a dangerous country.

Father Matthew, instead of being at the Fejee Islands, as has been stated, is said to be in Ireland, whither he proceeded a year or so ago for the benefit of his health.

LEAP YEAR.—Some happy bachelors or others, citizens of Herkimer county, have presented a petition to the New York Assembly for a law making every alternate year a leap year! This is a "Woman's Rights" movement that no one could object to.

He who is passionate and hasty is generally honest. It is your cool, dissembling hypocrite of whom you should beware.—"There is no deception in a bull dog." It is only the cur that sneaks up and bites you when your back is turned.

LITTLE RHODA IN A BAD WAY.—The Providence Journal says that the expenses of Rhode Island, for the present political year, will be more than \$80,000 in excess of the receipts. This excess is chiefly occasioned by the expenses upon the State Prison.

St. Joseph's College.

BARDSTOWN, KY.

THIS Institution is situated in Bardstown. The site is beautiful and healthy the buildings are stately and very extensive. The playing grounds are spacious and handsomely set with trees. The professors are from twelve to fifteen in number, and exclusively devoted to the instruction of those intrusted to their care.

Board, washing and tuition in all or any of the branches taught, per session of 10-12 months, \$160.00 Extra charges, at the option of the parents, are

1. For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy or Chemistry, \$10.00
2. For the class of Mineralogy and Geology, 5.00
3. For Music or Dancing, per quarter, each, 10.00
4. For Painting or Drawing, per quarter, each, 5.00
5. For Board in the College during the vacation, per week, 2.00
6. For use of bed and bedding, per session, 8.00

For further particulars apply, by letter to the President.

N. B. The Collegiate exercises were resumed on the 2d of September

PROSPECTUS

OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

NEAR LEBANON, MARION CO., KY.

This Literary Institution, founded in 1821, by the late REV. WILLIAM BYRNE, and subsequently conducted for many years by the Jesuits, is now under the superintendence of the Right Rev. Bishop of Louisville, who will always take means to provide a suitable Faculty for carrying it on with a view to promote the greatest public good. Under the auspices of its previous conductors, the Institution has been instrumental in widely diffusing the blessings of a religious education throughout Kentucky and the adjoining States.—The steadiness of its patronage has been a constant evidence of the public approval. The beauty and salubrity of the situation, as well as the spaciousness and commodiousness of the College Buildings, are generally known. It will be the constant aim of the Faculty to adopt, so far as practicable, the plan which it was so well and so usefully conducted by its enlightened and benevolent Founder.

TERMS PER SESSION.

[INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.]

Board, including Washing, Mending, Shirts and Socks after washing, Fuel and lights, together with Tuition in Orthography, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, 42 00

Board, &c., (as above), with use of the Books, Globes, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Book-Keeping, History, Rhetoric and Botany, or either of these branches, 47 00

Board, &c., (as above), with Tuition in the Classics, Higher Mathematics and Philosophy, or either of them, 50 00

Tuition in French, (Extra), 5 00

Bed and Bedding, when furnished, 3 00

Stationary, (Pens, Ink and Paper,) when furnished, 2 50

Physician's Fee and Medicines, per Session, 1 50

Books, and other necessary articles are furnished by the Agent of the College, at current retail prices;

For those who remain at the College during the vacations, there will be an additional charge for Board of 10 00

Music, per session, 10 00

PROSPECTUS OF THE POST.

Believing as we do, that the perpetuity, welfare, and prosperity of our beloved country have been jeopardized by the fanatics of the North; we, the undersigned have come to the conclusion that our voice as a public journalist should be put forward in defense of those things hitherto held sacred by every one who breathed the free air of America; be they Catholic or Protestant; native-born or foreign-born. The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every man, who, either is accidentally born within her limits, or swear eternally allegiance to her laws; protection, suffrage, and the right, (particularly,) to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Therefore, conceiving as we do, that the DEMOCRATIC PARTY, is the only one that advocates "Equal Rights to all, and exclusive privileges to none," we shall, in public, as we have heretofore in private, advocate and support the tenets of the Democratic Party. We have had it too often thrown in our teeth, when we wished to show up folly in its true color, that we were "neutral," and consequently had no right to say aught in regard to any political subject, either privately or publicly. We have got tired of this, and although the bustle and commotion of politics suits not our inclination; yet, under the exigencies of the case, we think it our imperative duty to publish a strictly

DEMOCRATIC PAPER.

Those who take our paper hereafter, shall never have the pleasure of saying to us that we have transcended the bounds of "neutrality," for we intend to have the privilege of saying what we please, and bearing as we do, the burden of TRUTH, we fear not the arrows of error. In thus throwing broadcast, the glorious old banner of Democracy, which we have been forced to do by inadvertent circumstances, which we will explain hereafter, we have only acted in self-defense; but of that, more anon.

Hereafter, our pen, humble and feeble though it be, will be dedicated to the Democratic principles, whilst at the same time, we will not forget to place before our readers each week, matter for their amusement, edification and instruction.

TERMS.—THE POST will be furnished to subscribers at \$2.00 per year, if paid in advance. When payment is delayed for six months, \$2.50 will be exacted, and when payments are delayed until the end of the year; \$3.00 will, in all cases, be exacted. Clubs of ten or more, however, will be taken at \$1.50 each, where the money accompanies the list.

W. W. JACK,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

LEBANON, KY., December 1st, 1855.

Scott's Weekly Paper.

The Publishers of this large and popular Family Journal offers for the coming year, (1856) a combination of Literary attractions heretofore unattempted by any of the Philadelphia Weeklies. Among the new features will be a new and brilliant series of Original Romances by George Lippard, entitled "Legends of the Last Century." All who have read Mr. Lippard's celebrated Legends of the American Revolution published for fifty consecutive weeks in the *Saturday Courier*, will find these pictures of French and American History endowed with all the power and brilliancy of his previous productions. The first of a series of Original Novelles, called "Morris Hartley," or the Knights of the Mystic Valley, by Harrison W. Ainsworth, is about to be commenced. It will be handsomely illustrated with 12 fine engravings, and its startling incidents cannot fail to elicit undivided praise. *Emerson Bennett*, the distinguished Novelist, the favorite of the West, and the author of some of the finest productions ever read, is also engaged to furnish a brilliant Novelle to follow the above. Mrs. Mary Andrews Denison, author of Home Pictures, Patience Worthington and her Grandmother, &c., will contribute a splendid Domestic Novelle, entitled the "Old Ivy Grove," and H. C. Watson an illustrated Story called the "Two Edged Knife"—a graphic picture of Early Life in Old Kentucky. To these will be added Original Contributions and selections from Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Clara Clairville, Lillie Libery, Grace Greenwood, and other distinguished writers; the news of the day, graphic editorials, full reports of the provision, money, and stock markets, letters from travelers at home and abroad, &c., &c.

TERMS.—One copy, one year, \$2; two copies, one year, \$3.40; four copies one year, \$5.50; nine copies, one year, and one to the getter-up of the club, \$10; twenty copies, one year, and one to the getter up of the club, \$20. Address,

A. SCOTT, Publisher, No. 111, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!!

5,000 POUNDS of Rags wanted immediately at this Office, for which a liberal price in CASH will be paid. Lebanon, Ky., May 5, 1852

A FINE LOT OF NOTE-PAPEE just received and for sale, at the Printing office, May 5, 1852

Stationery.

I have a good supply of STATIONERY, on hand and for sale; such as: FOOLSCAP and LETTER PAPER, NOTE PAPER, PLAIN and FANCY ENVELOPES, STEEL PENS, &c., &c.

W. W. JACK.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS done in the neatest style at this office.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLE OF

HATS AND CAPS!!

Y facilities for the purchasing of materials, and the manufacturing to order of SUPERIOR HATS, are not excelled in the Western Country.

I have on hand, and am constantly manufacturing to order

Black and White Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Russia and Otter Hats, &c. Also the Spring style of Hats from the most celebrated houses in the city of New York. Together with a large assortment of

Brown California, black and white Buena Vista and Wool Hats.

Mens' and Youths' Panama Hats. " " Double and single brim " " Leghorn. " " Pedal Straw Hats. " " Palm Leaf do

Infants' fancy Summer " " Ladies' Riding Hats, of the latest New York and Parisian Styles

Kosuth Hats, &c., &c.

The above goods will be found equal in quality, and fully as LOW in PRICE as the same article can be bought for in Louisville or any other city market.

The Patrons of the house, and the public at large, are particularly invited to call and examine the assortment.

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